

(c) Statutory construction

Nothing in this section precludes sharing information, expertise, or other forms of assistance with such tribunal.

(d) “New international criminal tribunal” defined

The term “new international criminal tribunal” means any permanent international criminal tribunal established on or after October 21, 1998, and does not include—

(1) the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia, as established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 827 of May 25, 1993; or

(2) the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Genocide and Other Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of Rwanda and Rwandan Citizens Responsible for Genocide and Other Such Violations Committed in the Territory of Neighboring States, as established by United Nations Security Council Resolution 955 of November 8, 1994.

(Pub. L. 105–277, div. G, subdiv. B, title XXV, § 2502, Oct. 21, 1998, 112 Stat. 2681–836.)

RESTRICTION RELATING TO UNITED STATES ACCESSION
TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT

Pub. L. 106–113, div. B, § 1000(a)(7) [div. A, title VII, § 705], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1536, 1501A–460, provided that:

“(a) PROHIBITION.—The United States shall not become a party to the International Criminal Court except pursuant to a treaty made under Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States on or after the date of enactment of this Act [Nov. 29, 1999].

“(b) PROHIBITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated by this or any other Act may be obligated for use by, or for support of, the International Criminal Court unless the United States has become a party to the Court pursuant to a treaty made under Article II, section 2, clause 2 of the Constitution of the United States on or after the date of enactment of this Act.

“(c) INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL COURT DEFINED.—In this section, the term ‘International Criminal Court’ means the court established by the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, adopted by the United Nations Diplomatic Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Establishment of an International Criminal Court on July 17, 1998.”

PROHIBITION ON EXTRADITION OR TRANSFER OF UNITED
STATES CITIZENS TO THE INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL
COURT

Pub. L. 106–113, div. B, § 1000(a)(7) [div. A, title VII, § 706], Nov. 29, 1999, 113 Stat. 1536, 1501A–461, provided that:

“(a) PROHIBITION ON EXTRADITION.—None of the funds authorized to be appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to extradite a United States citizen to a foreign country that is under an obligation to surrender persons to the International Criminal Court unless that foreign country confirms to the United States that applicable prohibitions on reextradition apply to such surrender or gives other satisfactory assurances to the United States that the country will not extradite or otherwise transfer that citizen to the International Criminal Court.

“(b) PROHIBITION ON CONSENT TO EXTRADITION BY THIRD COUNTRIES.—None of the funds authorized to be

appropriated or otherwise made available by this or any other Act may be used to provide consent to the extradition or transfer of a United States citizen by a foreign country to a third country that is under an obligation to surrender persons to the International Criminal Court, unless the third country confirms to the United States that applicable prohibitions on reextradition apply to such surrender or gives other satisfactory assurances to the United States that the third country will not extradite or otherwise transfer that citizen to the International Criminal Court.

“(c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term ‘International Criminal Court’ has the meaning given the term in section 705(c) of this Act [set out above].”

§ 262a. Contributions to international organizations; consent of State Department; reports to Congress; limitations as to certain organizations

All financial contributions by the United States to the normal operations of the international organizations covered by this Act, which member states are obligated to support annually, shall be limited to the amounts provided in this Act: *Provided*, That contributions for special projects not regularly budgeted by such international organizations shall not be subject to the above limitation.

All financial contributions by the United States to international organizations in which the United States participates as a member shall be made by or with the consent of the Department of State regardless of the appropriation from which any such contribution is made. The Secretary of State shall report annually to the Congress on the extent and disposition of such contributions.

(Sept. 21, 1950, ch. 976, § 2, 64 Stat. 903.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is act Sept. 21, 1950, ch. 976, 64 Stat. 903, which enacted section 262a of this title, and amended sections 269b, 272a, 279a, 280b, 290b of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

The international organizations covered by this Act, referred to in text, are the Inter-American Children's Institute, the International Labor Organization, the United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization, the South Pacific Commission, and the World Health Organization.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in section 2226 of this title.

§ 262b. Commitments for United States contributions to international organizations; limitations; consultation with Congressional committees

No representative of the United States Government in any international organization hereafter shall make any commitment requiring the appropriation of funds for a contribution by the United States in excess of 33½ per centum of the budget of any international organization for which the appropriation for the United States contribution is contained in this Act: *Provided*, That in exceptional circumstances necessitating a contribution by the United States in excess of 33½ per centum of the budget, a commitment requiring a United States appropriation of a larger proportion may be made after consultation by United States representatives in the organiza-

tion or other appropriate officials of the Department of State with the Committees on Appropriations of the Senate and House of Representatives: *Provided, however*, That this section shall not apply to the United States representatives to the Inter-American organizations, Caribbean Commission and the Joint Support program of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

(Oct. 22, 1951, ch. 533, title VI, § 602, 65 Stat. 599; Aug. 5, 1953, ch. 328, title I, 67 Stat. 368.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in text, is act Oct. 22, 1951, ch. 533, title VI, 65 Stat. 599, popularly known as the Departments of State, Justice, Commerce and Judiciary Appropriation Act of 1952. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Tables.

CODIFICATION

Section is comprised of first paragraph of section 602 of act Oct. 22, 1951. Second par. of such section 602 contained a fiscal year provision.

AMENDMENTS

1953—Act Aug. 5, 1953, inserted proviso that this section is not to apply to the United States representatives to the Caribbean Commission and the Joint Support program of the International Civil Aviation Organization.

SIMILAR PROVISIONS

Provisions similar to this section were contained in act July 10, 1952, ch. 651, title I, 66 Stat. 550.

SECTION REFERRED TO IN OTHER SECTIONS

This section is referred to in title 16 sections 773j, 3641, 5709.

§ 262c. Commitments for United States contributions to international financial institutions fostering economic development in less developed countries; continuation of participation

(a) Congressional findings

It is the sense of the Congress that—

(1) for humanitarian, economic, and political reasons, it is in the national interest of the United States to assist in fostering economic development in the less developed countries of this world;

(2) the development-oriented international financial institutions have proved themselves capable of playing a significant role in assisting economic development by providing to less developed countries access to capital and technical assistance and soliciting from them maximum self-help and mutual cooperation;

(3) this has been achieved with minimal risk of financial loss to contributing countries;

(4) such institutions have proved to be an effective mechanism for sharing the burden among developed countries of stimulating economic development in the less developed world; and

(5) although continued United States participation in the international financial institutions is an important part of efforts by the United States to assist less developed countries, more of this burden should be shared by other developed countries. As a step in that direction, in future negotiations, the United States should work toward aggregate con-

tributions to future replenishments to international financial institutions covered by this Act not to exceed 25 per centum.

(b) Funding commitments to international financial institutions; availability of funds subject to appropriations

The Congress recognizes that economic development is a long-term process needing funding commitments to international financial institutions. It also notes that the availability of funds for the United States contribution to international financial institutions is subject to the appropriations process.

(Pub. L. 95–118, title I, § 101, Oct. 3, 1977, 91 Stat. 1067.)

REFERENCES IN TEXT

This Act, referred to in subsec. (a)(5), is Pub. L. 95–118, Oct. 3, 1977, 91 Stat. 1067, as amended, known as the International Financial Institutions Act, which enacted sections 262c, 262d, 262e to 262g–3, 262m to 262p–7, 262r to 262t, 282i, 284n, 285s, 285t, 286e–1f, and 290g–10 of this title, repealed sections 283y, 284m, and 290g–9 of this title, and enacted provisions set out as notes under sections 262c and 282i of this title. For complete classification of this Act to the Code, see Short Title of 1977 Amendment note set out under section 261 of this title and Tables.

EFFECTIVE DATE

Section effective Oct. 3, 1977, see section 1001 of Pub. L. 95–118, set out as a note under section 282i of this title.

FUTURE UNITED STATES CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

Pub. L. 96–536, § 101(b) [H.J. Res. 637, § 101(b); H.R. 4473, title I], Dec. 16, 1980, 94 Stat. 3167, provided in part that: “It is the sense of the Congress that the United States share of contributions to future replenishments of the International Financial Institutions should not exceed the percentages enumerated below for each of the respective accounts within these institutions:

“Asian Development Bank:

“Paid-in capital, 16.3 percent;

“Callable capital, 16.3 percent;

“Asian Development Fund, 22.2 percent;

“African Development Bank:

“Special Fund, 18 percent;

“Inter-American Development Bank:

“Paid-in capital, 34.5 percent;

“Callable capital, 34.5 percent;

“Fund for Special Operations, 40 percent;

“International Bank for Reconstruction and Development:

“Paid-in capital, 24 percent;

“Callable capital, 24 percent;

“International Development Association, 25 percent;

“International Finance Corporation, 23 percent.”

Similar provisions were contained in the following appropriation acts:

Pub. L. 96–123, § 101(a) [incorporating Pub. L. 95–481, title III], Nov. 20, 1979, 93 Stat. 923.

Pub. L. 95–481, title III, Oct. 18, 1978, 92 Stat. 1599.

Pub. L. 95–148, title III, Oct. 31, 1977, 91 Stat. 1238.

STANDARDS FOR HUMAN NEEDS AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS; CONSULTATION FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CRITERIA; REPORT TO CONGRESS

Section 703 of Pub. L. 95–118 provided that:

“(a) The Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury shall initiate a wide consultation designed to develop a viable standard for the meeting of basic human needs and the protection of human rights and a